

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A glycoprotien which specifically binds to urease of Helicobacter pylori ,
which glycoprotein is obtained by isolation and purification from a
5 glycoprotein-containing substance using a method which utilizes specific
adsorption to Helicobacter pylori urease.
2. The glycoprotien according to Claim 1, wherein the method which utilizes
specific adsorption to Helicobacter pylori urease is affinity chromatography using
10 a column on which the urease is immobilized.
3. The glycoprotien according to Claim 2, wherein the urease of Helicobacter
pylori which is immobilized on the column is recombinant urease.
- 15 4. The glycoprotien according to Claim 1, wherein the
glycoprotein-containing substance is a substance derived from whey of bovine
milk.
5. The glycoprotien according to Claim 4, wherein the
20 glycoprotein-containing substance is high-molecular-weight whey protein
concentrate derived from whey of bovine milk.

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6. The glycoprotein according to Claim 1, wherein the glycoprotein-containing substance is high-molecular-weight albumen protein concentrate derived from the albumen of chicken eggs.

5 7. An inhibitor of Helicobacter pylori colonization, comprising as an active ingredient the glycoprotein according to Claim 1.

8. A pharmaceutical composition for preventing and/or treating a disease caused by or associated with Helicobacter pylori in mammals including humans, comprising the glycoprotein according to Claim 1.

9. A food which prevents and/or treats a disease caused by or associated with Helicobacter pylori in mammals including humans when consumed in an effective amount, comprising the glycoprotein according to Claim 1.

10. An inhibitor composition of Helicobacter pylori colonization, comprising the glycoprotein according to Claim 1 and an inhibitor of gastric acid secretion.

11. A pharmaceutical composition for preventing or treating a disease caused by or associated with Helicobacter pylori in mammals including humans, comprising the glycoprotein according to Claim 1 and an inhibitor of gastric acid

secretion.

12. A method for inhibiting Helicobacter pylori colonization in mammals including humans, comprising orally administering to a mammal a glycoprotein
5 which specifically binds to urease of Helicobacter pylori in an effective amount for inhibiting Helicobacter pylori colonization, the glycoprotein being obtained by isolation and purification from a glycoprotein-containing substance using a method which utilizes specific adsorption to Helicobacter pylori urease.

10 13. A method for inhibiting Helicobacter pylori colonization in mammals including humans, comprising orally administering to a mammal a glycoprotein which specifically binds to urease of Helicobacter pylori and an inhibitor of gastric acid secretion in an effective amount for inhibiting Helicobacter pylori colonization, the glycoprotein being obtained by isolation and purification from a
15 glycoprotein-containing substance using a method which utilizes specific adsorption to H. pylori urease.

14. A method for preventing or treating a disease caused by or associated with Helicobacter pylori in mammals including humans, comprising orally
20 administering to a mammal a glycoprotein which specifically binds to urease of Helicobacter pylori in an effective amount for preventing or treating the disease,

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the glycoprotein being obtained by isolation and purification from a glycoprotein-containing substance using a method which utilizes specific adsorption to Helicobacter pylori urease.

- 5 15. A method for preventing or treating a disease caused by or associated with Helicobacter pylori in mammals including humans, comprising orally administering to a mammal a glycoprotein which specifically binds to urease of Helicobacter pylori and an inhibitor of gastric acid secretion in an effective amount for preventing or treating the disease, the glycoprotein being obtained by
- 10 isolation and purification from a glycoprotein-containing substance using a method which utilizes specific adsorption to Helicobacter pylori urease.